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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
FRESNO DIVISION

RIGHT TO LIFE OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA,

Plaintiff.

V.

ROB BONTA, in his official capacity as Attorney General of the State of California,

1:21-cv-01512-DAD-SAB

OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Date: December 21, 2021
Dept: 5, 7th Floor
Judge: The Honorable Dale A. Drozd
Trial Date: Not scheduled
Action Filed: 10/13/2021

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INTRODUCTION

Vaccines have played an integral role in helping mitigate the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. They have saved thousands of lives, reduced the severity of infection in those who are vaccinated, and helped preserve medical resources. Despite these clear benefits, the COVID-19 vaccines have raised controversy and drawn protestors to sites where they are administrated. As recounted in multiple news stories, some protestors have harassed patients seeking vaccines and protests have obstructed access to vaccination sites, even causing some vaccination sites to shut down.

In response to this threat to access to vaccines, the California Legislature enacted SB 742 to balance the First Amendment rights of protestors with the rights of patients seeking to obtain vaccines. SB 742, codified at California Penal Code section 594.39, imposes a narrow restriction on expressive activity to ensure that those who desire a vaccine are able to obtain one without obstruction or interference. It solely prohibits knowingly approaching patients, without consent, who are entering or exiting a vaccination site, in order to obstruct, injure, harass, intimidate, or interfere with them.

Plaintiff Right to Life is an anti-abortion organization that offers services and counseling to pregnant women, primarily through outreach to patients at the neighboring Planned Parenthood clinic. Since the neighboring Planned Parenthood offers vaccination services, Right to Life contends that SB 742 impermissibly restricts its free speech rights and free exercise rights by limiting its staff's expressive activity there. It further argues the statute is impermissibly vague and violates equal protection. Right to Life now seeks a preliminary injunction against SB 742. But it has failed to establish a likelihood of success on its constitutional claims or that an injunction is in the public interest. This Court should deny injunctive relief.

BACKGROUND

I. STATUTORY BACKGROUND

In light of the prior briefing filed with the Court, defendant will provide an abbreviated background here. As the Court is aware, SB 742 was enacted against the backdrop of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which has taken the lives of nearly 75,000 people in California and over

1 785,000 people nationwide.¹ Starting at the end of 2020, approved vaccines against COVID-19
 2 have been available, and they have played a critical role in helping limit the spread of COVID-19,
 3 lower death rates, and preserve medical resources. (See Liska Decl., Ex. 4, 5, 6.) But the
 4 availability of COVID-19 vaccinations has been a source of considerable controversy. Across the
 5 nation, protests against vaccines have escalated and have shut down vaccination sites, intimidated
 6 those present, and obstructed access to sites.² Such incidents have similarly occurred in
 7 California: for instance, protestors delayed vaccination administration at a mass vaccine site at
 8 Dodgers Stadium and a protestor shut down a clinic in Los Angeles after driving a car into the
 9 site and nearly hitting workers. (See Liska Decl., Ex. 1, at p. 2, Ex. 7.)³

10 In order to preserve access to vaccination sites in light of such incidents, the California
 11 Legislature passed SB 742. SB 742 makes it unlawful:

12 to knowingly approach within 30 feet of any person while a person is within 100 feet
 13 of the entrance or exit of a vaccination site and is seeking to enter or exit a
 14 vaccination site, or any occupied motor vehicle seeking entry or exit to a vaccination
 site, for the purpose of obstructing, injuring, harassing, intimidating, or interfering
 with that person or vehicle occupant.

15 Cal. Penal Code § 594.39(a). A “vaccination site” is defined as a “physical location where
 16 vaccination services are provided, including, but not limited to, a hospital, physician’s office,
 17 clinic, or any retail space or pop-up location made available for vaccination services.” *Id.*
 18 § 594.39(c)(6). Violation of this provision is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$1000
 19 or imprisonment of no more than six months in county jail. *Id.* § 594.39(b).

20 ¹ “Tracking Covid in California,” <https://covid19.ca.gov/state-dashboard/> (last accessed
 21 Dec. 6, 2021); “Provisional Death Counts,” <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/covid19/index.htm> (last
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22 ² See, e.g., John Aguilar, “*I am angry today*”: *Jeffco’s top health official halts mobile*
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 23 at <https://www.denverpost.com/2021/09/08/jefferson-county-covid-vaccine-clinic-halted/> (last
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27 ³ See, e.g., Christine Kim, *Santa Clarita Authorities Investigate Brazen Attack of 2*
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1 The statute defines “harassing” as “knowingly approaching, without consent, within 30 feet
2 of another person or occupied vehicle for the purpose of passing a leaflet or handbill to,
3 displaying a sign to, or engaging in oral protest, education, or counseling with, that other person
4 in a public way or on a sidewalk area.” Cal. Penal Code § 594.39(c)(1). In turn, “interfering
5 with” is defined as “restricting a person’s freedom of movement.” *Id.* § 594.39(c)(2).
6 “Intimidating” is defined as “making a true threat directed to a person or group of persons with
7 the intent of placing that person or group of persons in fear of bodily harm or death.” *Id.*
8 § 594.39(c)(3). Finally, “obstructing” is defined as “rendering ingress to or egress from a
9 vaccination site, or rendering passage to or from a vaccination site, unreasonably difficult or
10 hazardous.” *Id.* § 594.39(c)(4). The statute clarifies that “[i]t is not a violation of this section to
11 engage in lawful picketing arising out of a labor dispute.” *Id.* § 594.39(d). To the extent any
12 provisions are unlawful, SB 742 includes a severability clause. *Id.* § 594.39(e).

13 **II. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

14 Plaintiff Right to Life is a non-profit organization that advocates against abortion and
15 provides services to pregnant women. (Compl., ¶ 11.) This work includes outreach to patients
16 visiting the Planned Parenthood clinic next door to Right to Life’s outreach center. (*Id.*, ¶ 28.)
17 Right to Life’s staff and volunteers seek to interact with patients by holding signs, offering
18 literature, or starting a conversation. (*Id.* ¶¶ 29-31.) Following the passage of SB 742, Right to
19 Life brought suit against the Attorney General challenging the statute. (*Id.* ¶ 10.) It contends that
20 SB 742 violates its free speech and free exercise rights, violates equal protection, and violates due
21 process because of its vagueness. (*Id.* ¶¶ 86-144.)

22 Shortly after filing suit, Right to Life filed a motion for a temporary restraining order. (*See*
23 ECF No. 11.) Following a hearing on October 28, 2021, the Court granted a temporary
24 restraining order in part. (*See* ECF No. 22.) It restrained defendant from enforcing “SB 742’s
25 prohibition on ‘harassing’ as that term is defined in California Penal Code § 594.39, as applied to
26 Right to Life and its agents, and facially as to any speaker.” (ECF No. 22, at 27). The Court left
27 the remainder of the statute intact since plaintiff had not sufficiently justified its request to enjoin
28 the statute in full. (ECF No. 22, at 26.)

1 On October 29, 2021—the day before the Court issued its order on the motion for a
2 temporary restraining order—defendant filed a motion to transfer this case to the Northern
3 District of California, where a similar, earlier-filed challenge to the same statute is currently
4 pending. (*See* ECF No. 21.) That motion is now fully briefed. On November 12, 2021, the
5 parties filed a joint status report pursuant to this Court’s October 30, 2021 order proposing a
6 schedule for briefing a motion for a preliminary injunction. (*See* ECF No. 23.) In this status
7 report, defendant requested that the Court resolve the pending motion to transfer venue prior to
8 setting a schedule for briefing a motion for a preliminary injunction. (*Id.*) Plaintiff disagreed and
9 proposed a schedule to brief the motion for a preliminary injunction. On November 23, 2021, and
10 before the Court issued any order in response to the joint status report, plaintiff went ahead and
11 filed the instant motion for a preliminary injunction. (*See* ECF No. 25.)

LEGAL STANDARD

13 A party seeking a preliminary injunction “must establish that he is likely to succeed on the
14 merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the
15 balance of equities tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Winter v.*
16 *Nat. Res. Defense Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008). Alternatively, under Ninth Circuit law, a
17 plaintiff can show “serious questions going to the merits” and that “the balance of hardships tips
18 sharply in the plaintiff’s favor.” *All. for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1134-1135
19 (9th Cir. 2011) (citation omitted). Under this second test, a plaintiff must still show a likelihood
20 of irreparable injury and that the public interest favors injunctive relief. *Id.* at 1135. The moving
21 party bears the burden of establishing the test is met and must make a clear showing of
22 entitlement to such relief. *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 22.

ARGUMENT

24 Plaintiff contends that SB 742 violates its free speech rights, its free exercise rights, its
25 associational rights, equal protection, and due process due to vagueness. But it has not shown a
26 likelihood of success on any its claims or that further injunctive relief is in the public interest.
27 Should the Court disagree, however, it should continue to limit any injunctive relief to solely the

1 “harassing” portion of SB 742, since plaintiff has not justified—nor appear to have requested—
 2 any broader relief.

3 **I. PLAINTIFF IS UNLIKELY TO SUCCEED ON THE MERITS**

4 **A. The Scope of SB 742**

5 SB 742 prohibits “knowingly approach[ing] within 30 feet” of a person or occupied vehicle
 6 entering or exiting a vaccination site “for the purpose of obstructing, injuring, harassing,
 7 intimidating, or interfering with that person or vehicle occupant.” Cal. Penal Code § 594.39(a).
 8 California law defines “knowingly” as “a knowledge that the facts exist which bring the act or
 9 omission within” a criminal prohibition. *Id.* § 7. In turn, “approaching” is commonly understood
 10 as meaning to move or come nearer to someone or something.⁴ Thus, SB 742 narrowly targets
 11 one specific activity: moving towards someone, knowing the person is within 30 feet and has not
 12 consented to an interaction, for the purpose of intimidating, injuring, interfering with, harassing,
 13 or obstructing that person.

14 As defendant has consistently argued, SB 742 therefore does not prohibit merely being
 15 within 30 feet of someone entering or exiting a vaccination site, nor does it prohibit being within
 16 100 feet of a vaccination site. And much of the activity that plaintiff contends is prohibited under
 17 SB 742 is, in fact, permitted. Plaintiff’s staff may stand within 100 feet of the Planned
 18 Parenthood next door and within 30 feet of those entering or exiting while praying or holding
 19 signs. (*Cf.* Decl. of John Girardi, ¶¶ 9, 12.) Staff and volunteers may wear shirts or carry
 20 umbrellas with expressive messages within 30 feet of those entering or exiting. (*Cf. id.* ¶¶ 10,
 21 11.) They may call out to those passing by or seek to engage them in conversation. (*Cf. id.* ¶ 13.)
 22 They may set up tables with information, offer leaflets or pamphlets to those passing by, or
 23 continue a consensual encounter with a patient walking to the clinic. Nor does SB 742 prohibit
 24 simply taking a step towards someone entering or exiting the clinic. All that SB 742 prohibits is
 25 *knowingly* approaching within 30 feet of someone entering or exiting for a prohibited purpose.

26 _____
 27 ⁴ See, e.g., “Approach”, Merriam Webster Dictionary, available at <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/approach> (last accessed Dec. 7, 2021); “Approach”, Cambridge Dictionary, available at <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/approach> (last accessed Dec. 7, 2021).

1 An inadvertent step towards someone in the vicinity is not prohibited, nor is simply passing
2 through the space near the vaccination site.

3 That the Legislature might focus on preventing activists from approaching patients without
4 consent makes sense. In enacting SB 742, the Legislature was focused on activity that intimidates
5 and obstructs those seeking to access a vaccination site and obtain a vaccine. *See Stats. 2021, c.*
6 737 (“SB 742”), § 1, eff. Oct. 8, 2021. As the Supreme Court has recognized, “[p]ersons who are
7 attempting to enter health care facilities—for any purpose—are often in particularly vulnerable
8 physical and emotional conditions.” *Hill v. Colorado*, 530 U.S. 703, 729 (2000). Prohibiting
9 nonconsensual approaches helps “protect[] these persons from unwanted encounters,
10 confrontations, and even assaults.” *Id.* It ensures that someone seeking a vaccine need not
11 experience “the harassment, the nuisance, the persistent importuning, the following, the dogging,
12 and the implied threat of physical touching that can accompany an unwelcome approach . . . by a
13 person wishing to argue vociferously face-to-face and perhaps thrust an undesired handbill upon
14 her.” *Id.* at 724. This concern is particularly heightened given the publicized incidents of
15 harassment and the concerns over transmission of COVID-19. In contrast, a protestor standing
16 nearby holding a sign or offering a handbill to patients in route to a vaccination site poses a much
17 lower risk of obstructing access or intimidating patients.

18 The Legislature was clear that it was trying to balance the free speech rights of protestors
19 with the right of patients to obtain vaccines, particularly COVID-19 vaccines, free from
20 obstruction. (E.g., SB 742, § 1(b); Liska Decl., Ex. 1, at p. 1.) It did so by targeting one narrow
21 segment of expressive activity—approaching unwilling patients to injure, intimidate, harass,
22 obstruct, or interfere with them—that created the risk of obstruction and harassment the
23 Legislature was concerned about. All other expressive conduct near vaccination sites remains
24 permissible.

25 **B. Plaintiff Has Not Demonstrated a Likelihood of Success on Its Free Speech
26 Claims**

27 The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects the right to free expression on
28 public streets and sidewalks. E.g., *McCullen v. Coakley*, 573 U.S. 464, 477 (2014). “[T]he

1 guiding First Amendment principle” is that “the ‘government has no power to restrict expression
 2 because of its message, its ideas, its subject matter, or its content.’” *Id.* (citation omitted).
 3 However, the government has “somewhat wider leeway to regulate features of speech unrelated
 4 to its content.” *Id.* The government may enact ““reasonable restrictions on the time, place, or
 5 manner of protected speech, provided the restrictions are justified without reference to the content
 6 of the regulated speech, that they are narrowly tailored to serve a significant governmental
 7 interest, and that they leave open ample alternative channels for communication of the
 8 information.”” *Id.* (citation omitted). SB 742 is such a reasonable restriction on the time, place,
 9 or manner of speech and, consequently, plaintiff has not shown a likelihood of success on the
 10 merits of this claim.

11 **1. SB 742 Is Content Neutral**

12 SB 742 is a content neutral statute. Plaintiff gives three arguments for why it is not, but
 13 none are availing. First, plaintiff contends that SB 742 is not content neutral because it exempts
 14 labor activists. But the provision of the statute that plaintiff cites is hardly as categorical as
 15 plaintiff claims. The relevant provision simply clarifies that “[i]t is not a violation of this section
 16 to engage in lawful picketing arising out of a labor dispute.” Cal. Penal Code § 594.39(d). It
 17 plainly does not provide a wholesale exception for labor activists.

18 This follows from the plain text of the statute. Picketing is not the same thing as knowingly
 19 approaching a patient to injure, harass, intimidate, obstruct, or interfere with them. The ordinary
 20 meaning of “picketing” is a protest or demonstration, particularly by employees on strike that
 21 seek to dissuade others from entering the business they are striking.⁵ (*Cf. Bruni v. City of*
Pittsburgh, 941 F.3d 73, 86-87 (3d Cir. 2019) (discussing dictionary definitions of “picketing”).)
 22 A demonstration or protest, as commonly understood, is not the same thing as knowingly
 23 approaching someone for the purposes prohibited by SB 742.

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 26 _____
 27 ⁵ E.g., “Picket”, Collins Dictionary, available at
<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/us/dictionary/english/picket> (last accessed Dec. 7, 2021);
 28 “Picket”, Merriam Webster Dictionary, available at <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/picket> (last accessed Dec. 7, 2021).

That picketing is distinct from the conduct prohibited by SB 742 is reinforced by the provision subsection (d) itself cross-references. California Code of Civil Procedure section 527.3(b)(1) provides that it is legal to “giv[e] publicity to, and obtain[] or communicat[e] information regarding the existence of, or the facts involved in, any labor dispute, whether by advertising speaking, patrolling any public street . . . or by any other method not involving fraud, violence or breach of the peace.” In a separate subsection, it also protects “peaceful picketing or patrolling.” Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 527.3(b)(2). That the Legislature here has again distinguished information-distribution—which might also include activities within the scope of SB 742—from picketing emphasizes that they are not the same thing. And section 527.3 makes clear that it is not intended “to permit conduct that is unlawful,” *id.* § 527.3(e), which would include the conduct proscribed by SB 742.

Moreover, a prior version of SB 742 that prohibited picketing at vaccination sites—which included the provision that plaintiff cites here—included a definition of “picketing.” (Liska Decl., Ex. 1, at 2.) That version of SB 742 defined “picketing” as “protest activities engaged in by a person within 300 feet of a vaccination site.” (*Id.*) Given that subsection (d) was part of this version of SB 742, it is proper to assume the Legislature intended “picketing” as used in subsection (d) to carry the same meaning: namely, protest activities. Again, protest activities are not the same thing as knowingly approaching individuals for the purposes within the scope of SB 742. This reinforces that subsection (d) is not an exemption; it is a clarification that a separate set of activities is not prohibited.

This is not to say that there is no overlap between picketing and the conduct prohibited by SB 742. Rather, picketing is not *identical to* the conduct prohibited under SB 742. A picket might include conduct within the proscription of SB 742—such as offering leaflets or approaching to talk—but it also includes conduct that is indisputably beyond the scope of SB 742—such as standing with a sign or chanting without approaching anyone in particular. Thus, specifying that *picketing* arising out of a labor dispute is permissible does not automatically mean that *every* action that could be undertaken during a particular strike or demonstration is permissible. The Legislature intentionally used a different word in subdivision (d), and this Court

1 should give that difference in language meaning. *See, e.g., SEC v. McCarthy*, 322 F.3d 650, 656
2 (9th Cir. 2003).

3 That the relevant provision is simply a clarification that picketing arising out of a labor
4 dispute is permitted as long as the picketers do not engage in the conduct prohibited by SB 742
5 aligns with the statutory text and drafting history of SB 742. Had the Legislature wished to create
6 a wholesale exemption for labor activists, they could have easily done so. For instance, they
7 could have used language as in *American Civil Liberties Union of Nevada v. City of Los Angeles*,
8 466 F.3d 784 (9th Cir. 2006), where the invalid ordinance exempted “[a]ny conduct ‘arguably
9 protected by the National Labor Relations Act.’” *Id.* at 789 n. 6 (emphasis added). Or the
10 Legislature could have simply that “activity undertaken by labor activists engaged in a strike is
11 not a violation of SB 742.” In short, the Legislature had many ways to clearly and explicitly state
12 that labor activists were exempted in whole from SB 742. But it did not “adopt that ready
13 alternative” language, indicating that it “did not in fact want what [plaintiff] claim[s].” *Advocate
14 Health Care Network v. Stapleton*, 137 S. Ct. 1652, 1659 (2017). Instead, the Legislature used
15 the word “picketing” specifically, a word not listed in the prohibitions in SB 742. This would be
16 an oblique way to carve out any wholesale exception.

17 This reading of the statutory language does not, contrary to the Court’s concern, render
18 subsection (d) surplusage. Including a clarification—particularly to clarify the legality of a type
19 of speech, namely labor picketing, that enjoys express protection under federal and state law after
20 a history of suppression, *see e.g.*, California Code of Civil Procedure § 527.3—is not rendering
21 the provision without any meaning. But even if it did, the Court’s “preference for avoiding
22 surplusage constructions is not absolute.” *Lamie v. United States Trustee*, 540 U.S. 526, 536
23 (2015). Application of the canon against surplusage to interpret the statute in a way that raises
24 more constitutional concerns would be particularly inappropriate here in light of the constitutional
25 avoidance canon: since subdivision (d) is at the least ambiguous, this Court should adopt an
26 interpretation that minimizes, not maximizes, constitutional issues. *E.g., Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533
27 U.S. 678, 690 (2001).

Nor do plaintiff's other arguments establish that the law is content-based. Plaintiff argues that SB 742 is not content neutral because it seeks to protect individuals from unwanted encounters. But this purpose has nothing to do with the content of any speech, including plaintiff's. Protecting those seeking vaccinations from "unwanted encounters, confrontations, and even assaults," *Hill*, 530 U.S. at 729, does not turn on the nature of the message the approaching speaker seeks to convey. The concern is not about how *what* a protestor has to say will impact the patient, but rather about the impact of their *action* on the patient. The Legislature was not concerned that a speaker's *message* would intimidate or harass a patient, but rather that the act of approaching without consent—even if the speaker never ultimately spoke a word—would. A protestor approaching with a pamphlet to confront someone entering a vaccine clinic creates an unwanted encounter whether that protestor seeks to speak against vaccines, in favor of vaccines, or on any other topic. And an approaching protestor poses the same risk of spreading COVID-19 regardless of her message, a risk that may be particularly concerning to those who are seeking vaccinations and may be unvaccinated. Because the Legislature was not reacting to the content of any particular speaker's message, SB 742 is therefore not content based.

Finally, plaintiffs argue that because the statute prohibits approaching for the purpose of oral protest, education, or counseling—and thus defines speech based on purpose—it is content-based. This argument was squarely rejected by the Supreme Court in *Hill*, 530 U.S. at 720-723, which held that a Colorado statute prohibiting approaching within eight feet of a person to "engag[e] in oral protest, education, or counseling," *id.* at 707, was content neutral. Whether or not recent Supreme Court precedent calls into question the underpinnings of the ruling in *Hill*, that case's holding has not been overruled. As such, it remains binding precedent on this Court. SB 742 is thus a content-neutral statute.

2. SB 742 Is a Valid Time, Place, and Manner Restriction

As a content-neutral restriction on the location where certain conduct can take place, SB 742 can be upheld as a valid time, place, and manner restriction. Such a restriction is valid when it is "narrowly tailored to serve a significant governmental interest." *Madsen v. Women's Health*

1 *Center*, 512 U.S. 753, 764 (1994) (quoting *Ward v. Rock Against Racism*, 491 U.S. 481, 791
 2 (1989)). The challenged statute here meets this test.

3 SB 742 serves important interests that are compelling. (*Cf.* ECF No. 22, at 17.) It was
 4 enacted “to protect Californians from infectious diseases by safeguarding their right to access
 5 vaccination sites.” SB 742, § 1(b); *see also id.*, §§ 1(a)(9), 4. As the Supreme Court has
 6 recognized, “protect[ing] those who enter a health care facility from the harassment, the nuisance,
 7 the persistent importuning, the following, the dogging, and the implied threat of physical touching
 8 that can accompany an unwelcome approach” is a significant interest. *Hill*, 530 U.S. at 724. So
 9 is “[s]temming the spread of COVID-19.” *Roman Catholic Dioceses of Brooklyn v. Cuomo*, 141
 10 S. Ct. 63, 67 (2020) (per curiam).

11 In addition, SB 742 is narrowly tailored. To be narrowly tailored, a regulation “need not be
 12 the least restrictive or least intrusive means of” furthering the government’s interest. *Ward*, 491
 13 U.S. at 798. “Rather, the requirement of narrow tailoring is satisfied” when the regulation
 14 “promotes a substantial government interest that would be achieved less effectively absent the
 15 regulation.” *Id.* at 799 (citation omitted). SB 742 meets this standard. As defendant explained
 16 in his opposition to a temporary restraining order and incorporates here, SB 742 does not suffer
 17 from the fatal flaws of cases such as *McCullen v. Coakley*, 573 U.S. 464 (2014) or *Schenck v.*
 18 *Pro-Choice Network of Western New York*, 519 U.S. 357 (1997). Like the floating buffer zone in
 19 *Hill*, SB 742 does not prohibit simply being within 30 feet of a vaccination site or a patient
 20 entering or exiting the site. Plaintiff’s staff are free to engage in expressive activity within this
 21 zone—such as holding signs, wearing shirts, setting up a table with information, or calling out to
 22 those passing—that was prohibited in *McCullen* and *Schenck*. All that plaintiffs cannot do is
 23 knowingly approach a patient without consent.

24 Thus, in contrast to *Schenck* and *McCullen*, plaintiff’s staff can engage in the sort of
 25 personal conversations they seek to. Staff members may even do so near the entrance to the
 26 vaccination site itself or with patients passing within 30 feet—so long as they do not knowingly
 27 approach without consent, threaten, or otherwise obstruct those who seek to enter or exit.
 28 Plaintiff can thus easily reach its audience and staff members can initiate peaceful, consensual

1 encounters or hand out leaflets. Weighed against this limited intrusion is the fact that the State's
2 critical interests in protecting public health and slowing the COVID-19 pandemic would be
3 furthered less effectively in the absence of SB 742.

4 Plaintiff's other arguments as to the tailoring of the statute are unavailing. The statute is
5 not overly broad because the Legislature has not tried other means of addressing the problem. The
6 issue in *McCullen* was that Massachusetts had not demonstrated "that alternative measures that
7 burden substantially less speech would fail to achieve the government's interest, not simply that
8 the chosen route is easier." *McCullen*, 573 U.S. at 495. The statute in *McCullen* swept in
9 speech—such as sidewalk counseling—that did not pose risks to the government's purposes.
10 Here, in contrast, SB 742 is tailored to specifically target conduct that raises concerns over
11 obstructing access while permitting multiple other avenues of expression. This permissible
12 conduct includes conduct analogous to sidewalk counseling, namely being near a vaccination site
13 and asking patients passing by, even within 30 feet of the protestor, to engage in conversation or
14 offering them leaflets. Such conduct was not permissible in *McCullen* or in *Schenck*. It is here.

15 Nor is SB 742 not narrowly tailored simply because the Legislature cited only one or two
16 incidents of protestors obstructing vaccination sites. Such incidents have occurred, and continue
17 to occur. The Legislature could reasonably worry about their continuance and seek to prohibit
18 further such incidents without waiting, hands tied, until they occurred. There is no reason for the
19 Legislature to suspect any particular incident was a single, one-off event, particularly in light of
20 the ongoing controversy over COVID-19 vaccines. Rather, the Legislature is permitted to act
21 prophylactically to protect public health. This critical interest would not be furthered as
22 effectively without the narrow restriction on expressive activity that SB 742 imposes. The statute
23 is thus narrowly tailored and a permissible time, place, and manner requirement.

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1 **C. Plaintiff Has Not Demonstrated a Likelihood of Success on Its Free
2 Exercise Claim**

3 Plaintiff further claims that SB 742 is a violation of its free exercise rights under the First
4 amendment. But it has not established a likelihood of success on the merits of this claim either.

5 Under *Employment Division, Department of Human Resources of Oregon v. Smith*, 494
6 U.S. 872 (1990), a neutral, generally applicable law is not a violation of the Free Exercise Clause.
7 As explained above, SB 742 does not exempt any speaker from its prohibitions and is a neutral,
8 generally-applicable statute. (See *supra* at I.B.1.) Any activist may protest, regardless of the
9 message they speak to convey; no activist, whether for a labor organization or otherwise, may
10 knowingly approach a patient entering or exiting a vaccination site without consent. Religious
11 speakers are treated no differently under the law than secular speakers. SB 742 is thus a neutral,
12 generally applicable law and not a violation of the Free Exercise Clause. *See Brown v. City of*
13 *Pittsburgh*, 586 F.3d 263, 284 (3d Cir. 2009) (holding law creating a 15-foot buffer zone around
14 clinics was a neutral, generally-applicable law that did not violate the Free Exercise Clause).

15 Plaintiff further argues that because this case implicates *both* its free exercise and free
16 speech rights—a so-called “hybrid rights” claim—strict scrutiny is nonetheless appropriate. As
17 the Ninth Circuit has recognized, “[t]he extent to which the hybrid rights exception truly exists,
18 and what standard applies to it, is unclear.” *Parents for Privacy v. Barr*, 949 F.3d 1210, 1236
19 (9th Cir. 2020). At the very least, however, there is no “hybrid rights” situation where, as here,
20 plaintiff has not demonstrated a likelihood of succeeding on its other claim. *E.g., San Jose*
21 *Christian College v. City of Morgan Hill*, 360 F.3d 1024, 1032-1033 (9th Cir. 2004). As
22 discussed above, plaintiff has not shown a likelihood of success on its free speech claim. It thus
23 similarly has not shown a likelihood of succeeding on its free exercise claim. *Cf. Brown*, 586
24 F.3d at 287 (holding that Pennsylvania Religious Freedom Restoration Act “confers on
25 religiously motivated expression the same degree of protection provided by the First Amendment
26 to expression generally”).

1 **D. Plaintiff Has Not Demonstrated a Likelihood of Success on Its Equal
2 Protection Claim**

3 Plaintiff next argues that SB 742 likely violates equal protection. This claim, too, is
4 predicated on the alleged exemption for labor expression. As explained, no such exemption
5 exists. (*See supra* at I.B.1.) Rather, plaintiff is treated like any other speaker under SB 742. (*Id.*)
6 Since the law treats all speakers and activists equally, it is not a violation of equal protection. *See*
7 *City of Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Center*, 473 U.S. 432, 439 (1985) (Equal Protection
8 “direct[s] that all persons similarly situated be treated alike”).

9 **E. Plaintiff Has Not Demonstrated a Likelihood of Success on Its Due Process
10 Claim**

11 Plaintiff further contends that SB 742 is impermissibly vague. The Supreme Court rejected
12 this precise argument for a nearly-identically worded statute in *Hill*. *See* 530 U.S. at 732-733.
13 SB 742 is therefore not impermissibly vague

14 A law is impermissibly vague if it “fails to provide a person of ordinary intelligence fair
15 notice of what is prohibited, or is so standardless that it authorizes or encourages seriously
16 discriminatory enforcement.” *United States v. Williams*, 553 U.S. 285, 304 (2008). This requires
17 “first, that regulated parties should know what is required of them so that they may act
18 accordingly; second, precision and guidance are necessary so that those enforcing the law do not
19 act in an arbitrary or discriminatory way.” *FCC v. Fox Television Stations, Inc.*, 567 U.S. 239,
20 253 (2012).

21 As to the first—notice to regulated parties—SB 742 is clear in its prohibition. Plaintiff’s
22 staff may not approach within 30 feet of patients entering or exiting a vaccination site in order to
23 intimidate, harass, injure, obstruct, or interfere with patients. This clearly delineates what is and
24 is not permitted. Plaintiff claims this is still too vague, noting that it might be hard to determine
25 whether a particular patient is going to a vaccination site. For one, this concern is not particularly
26 applicable to plaintiff’s personal situation: it will be readily apparent to plaintiff’s staff when a
27 patient is entering or exiting the neighboring clinic. For another, when an activist is near a
28 vaccination site—as most activists seeking to interact with patients such as plaintiff’s staff will

1 be—it will not be difficult to determine who is entering the site and who is simply passing by.
2 And if an activist wanted to be certain to reach those at a vaccination site, she could simply set up
3 her table near the site entrance—which, as explained above, is not prohibited under SB 742.

4 Plaintiff also contends that the “knowingly approach” standard makes SB 742 too vague for
5 those who will enforce it. The Supreme Court rejected a similar argument to a nearly identical
6 prohibition in *Hill*. It noted that the statute’s “virtue[]” was its “specificity of the definitions of
7 the zone[.]” 530 U.S. at 733. And it is likely a police officer, as any person, will be able to
8 distinguish between the activist with a sign or leaflet approaching someone entering a vaccination
9 site from the activist walking to stand by the door or a picketer standing stationary. As the Court
10 held in *Hill*, “‘enforcement requires the exercise of some degree of police judgment,’ and the
11 degree of judgment involved here is acceptable.” *Id.* (citation omitted).

12 **F. Plaintiff Has Not Demonstrated a Likelihood of Success on Its Association
13 Claim**

14 Finally, plaintiffs contend that SB 742 interferes with their associational rights. Plaintiff
15 claims that it “expressively associates with the women it engages with” and that SB 742 interferes
16 with this association. This claim is simply a repackaged assertion of plaintiff’s free expression
17 claim, not an assertion of an independent constitutional right. Plaintiff does not contend it is
18 unable (or required) to form an organization with patients it wishes to interact with or that SB 742
19 otherwise impacts its membership, organizational structure, or message’s content. *Cf. Boy Scouts
of America v. Dale*, 530 U.S. 640, 647-648 (2000) (discussing the scope of associational rights).
20 Rather, it simply wishes to be able to engage in expressive activity with patients such as having a
21 conversation or distributing a pamphlet. Plaintiff cites no case recognizing such an expansive
22 view of associational rights. As such, it has not shown a likelihood of succeeding on this claim,
23 particularly in light of the deficiencies of its free speech claim.

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1 **II. A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION IS NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST**

2 Even if plaintiff can establish that it has a likelihood of success on the merits, it still is not
 3 entitled to injunctive relief under the remaining factors. When the government “is a party to a
 4 case in which a [temporary restraining order] is sought, the balance of the equities and the public
 5 interest factors merge.” *South Bay United Pentecostal Church v. Newsom*, 985 F.3d 1128, 1149
 6 (9th Cir. 2021).⁶ Here, the public interest weighs against a temporary restraining order: SB 742
 7 imposes minimal restrictions on plaintiff’s expressive activities while serving critical public
 8 health purposes.

9 As the Supreme Court has recognized, “the elimination of communicable diseases through
 10 vaccination” is ““one of the greatest achievements’ of public health in the 20th century.”

11 *Brueswitz v. Wyeth LLC*, 562 U.S. 223, 226 (2011). The story of the COVID-19 vaccines is no
 12 different. Vaccinations are the “gold standard to prevent and stop the spread of communicable
 13 diseases, including COVID-19.” *Does 1-6 v. Mills*, -- F. Supp. 3d --, 2021 WL 4783626, at *13
 14 (D. Me. Oct. 13, 2021), *aff’d*, 16 F.3d 20 (1st Cir. 2021). “Achieving the high levels of
 15 vaccination needed to establish population-level immunity is crucial to protect the health of the
 16 most vulnerable individuals in society.” *Id.* As this Court recognized in its ruling on the
 17 temporary restraining order, “[a]vailability and access to the lifesaving COVID-19 vaccines are of
 18 paramount importance in this ongoing fight against COVID-19 and to prevent the spread of this
 19 highly contagious and lethal virus.” (*See* ECF No. 22, at 25.)

20 The public interest is thus furthered by ensuring that those who wish to receive vaccines—
 21 whether for COVID-19 or otherwise—are able to physically access vaccination sites and to do so
 22 without harassment, threats, physical assault, or intimidation. There have been numerous
 23 documented instances where protestors and anti-vaccine activists have interfered with and
 24 obstructed access to vaccination sites. (*See* Liska Decl., Ex. 1, 7.) Weighed against this critical
 25 public interest is the minimal intrusion on plaintiff’s ability to communicate its views. Under SB
 26 742, the restrictions on plaintiff’s expressive activities—particularly those which it seeks to

27 ⁶ For this reason, defendant addressed both factors together in tandem, rather than
 28 separately, in his opposition to a temporary restraining order.

1 undertake, since plaintiff expresses no desire to threaten, intimidate, or obstruct those entering or
2 exiting vaccination sites—are minimal. The statute solely prohibits plaintiff's staff from
3 knowingly approaching within 30 feet of those who are within 100 feet of a vaccination site. It
4 does not prohibit its staff from being within this 100-foot zone and holding signs, offering
5 pamphlets to those passing by, or asking passersby to speak with the staff member, even patients
6 passing within 30 feet. All the staff may not do is approach a patient without express consent for
7 a prohibited purpose. In light of this minimal limitation against potentially intimidating non-
8 consensual physical encounters that could obstruct or impair access to life-saving vaccines during
9 a pandemic, the public interest weighs against any injunctive relief.

10 **III. WHILE NO ORDER IS WARRANTED, ANY RELIEF SHOULD BE NARROW**

11 Even if injunctive relief were warranted here (which it is not), any relief would have to be
12 tailored solely to enjoin the portion of SB 742 that is specifically challenged—knowingly
13 approaching a person or occupied vehicle to engage in peaceful oral counseling or education,
14 hand leaflets, or hold a sign. *Cf. Stormans, Inc. v. Selecky*, 586 F.3d 1109, 1140 (9th Cir. 2009)
15 (injunctive relief “must be tailored to remedy the specific harm alleged”) (citation omitted).

16 As the Court held in its temporary restraining order, plaintiff has not justified the need for
17 injunctive relief that enjoins the entire statute, rather than SB 742’s prohibition on “harassing”
18 only. (*See* ECF No. 22, at 26-27.) And in their current preliminary injunction, plaintiff does not
19 appear to even seek an order enjoining the other portions of SB 742. And, as explained in
20 defendant’s opposition to a temporary restraining order and incorporated here, the “harassing”
21 provision of SB 742 is severable from the remainder of the statute.

22 Therefore, if any relief were warranted here, the Court should solely issue a preliminary
23 injunction with the same scope of the temporary restraining order: enjoining only the “harassing”
24 prohibition of SB 742 while leaving the remainder of the statute intact.
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CONCLUSION

Plaintiff has not demonstrated a right to a preliminary injunction, and its motion should be denied. And even if the Court were to disagree, it should retain the narrow scope of its temporary restraining order and solely enjoin the provision of SB 742 prohibiting knowingly approaching a patient to “harass” them while leaving the rest of the statute intact.

Dated: December 7, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Case Name: *Right to Life of Central California v. Rob Bonta*

Case No. 1:21-cv-01512-DAD-SAB

I hereby certify that on December 7, 2021, I electronically filed the following documents with the Clerk of the Court by using the CM/ECF system:

1. OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

**2. DECLARATION OF KRISTIN A. LISKA IN SUPPORT OF OPPOSITION
[with EXHIBITS 1-7]**

I certify that **all** participants in the case are registered CM/ECF users and that service will be accomplished by the CM/ECF system.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California and the United States of America the foregoing is true and correct.

This declaration was executed on December 7, 2021, at Concord, California.

Vanessa Jordan
Declarant

Vanessa Jordan
Signature